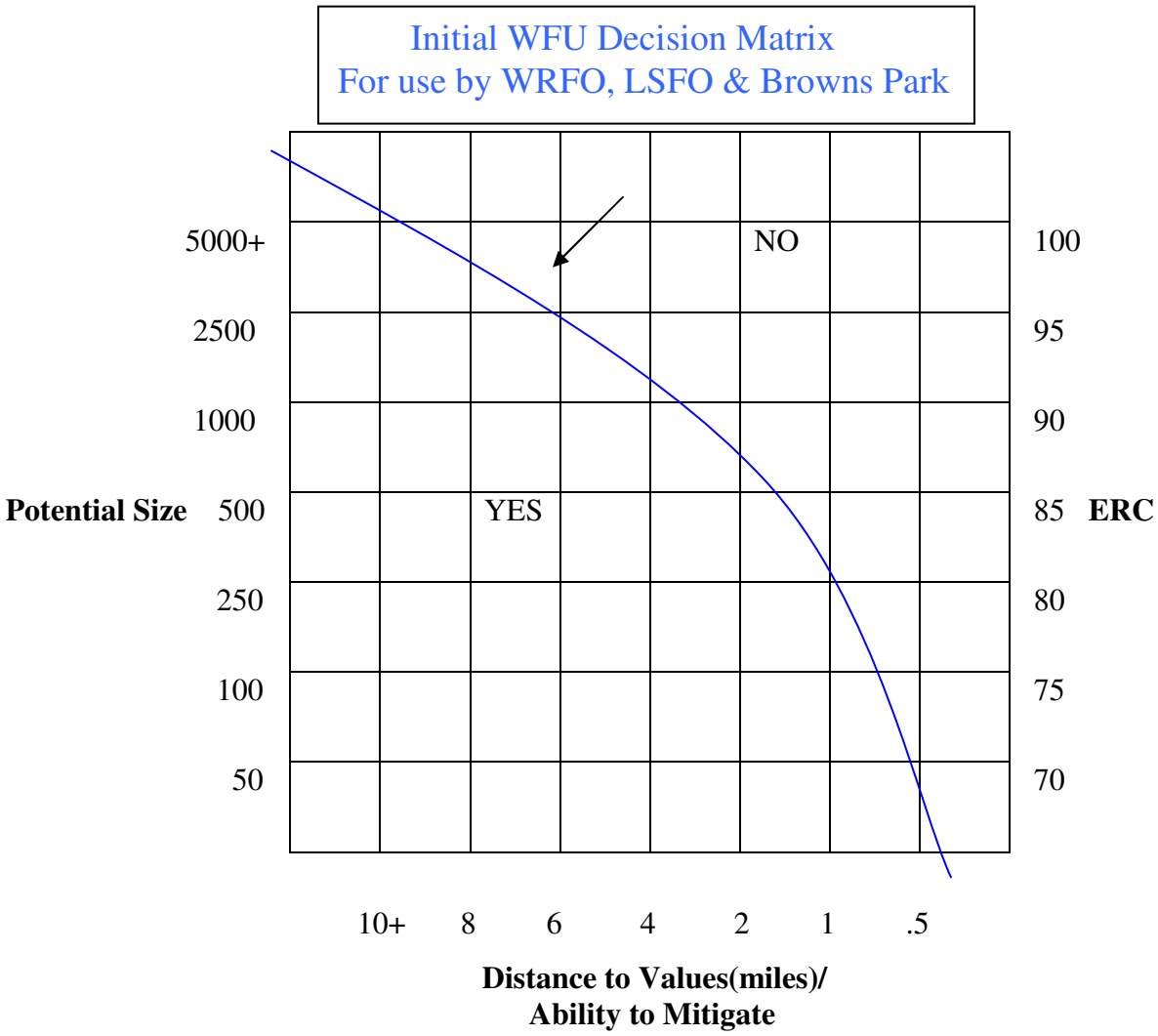
APPENDIX B:

ALL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OBJECTIVE TABLES & POLYGON DESCRIPTIONS



Completing this matrix: First, select the ERC value for the day on the right hand side. Second, select the estimated potential size of the fire,based on initial size up information and knowledge of the fuels, topography and predicted weather conditions in the area. Connect these two points with a straight line. Where this line intersects the blue arc inside the matrix, draw a vertical line down to the bottom axis (distance to values/ability to mitigate). If the fire is further from one or more values, or if the available resources can mitigate the value(s) in question before the fire is expected to reach them, consider managing the ignition as a WFU and continue with the requirements shown in the Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide.

Appendix B

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TABLES LITTLE SNAKE FIELD OFFICE & BROWNS PARK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

POLYGON: A1-L

- *Description:* Two Campsites
- *Total acres: 12*
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III.
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A1-L. CAMPSITES		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL) - The dominant vegetation at these sites is aspen and pinion-juniper. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the campsites.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect facility and overstory for the Rocky Reservoir and Irish Canyon campsites from the impact of wildland fire.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No dozers within perimeter of the polygon.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A2-L

- *Description:* Four communication sites
- *Total acres:* 575
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III.
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A2-L. COMMUNICATION SITES		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is sagebrush and a pinon-juniper/sagebrush mix. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the communication sites.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of site protection for the following communication sites: Juniper Mountain, Lay Peak, Lookout Mountain, and Magnetic Mountain. (Powder Wash is contained within the perimeter of the Powder Wash Complex [A7]; Cedar Mountain North and South are contained within the perimeter of the Cedar Mountain [A8]).

   Additional objectives include:
   - Provide protection for cultural resources at Lookout Mountain site.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A3-L

- *Description:* Compressor Station
- *Total acres:* 7
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A3-L. COMPRESSOR STATION		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at this site is sagebrush. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the compressor station.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of site protection for Hiawatha Compressor Station as well as oil and gas sites and associated facilities. (Powder Wash is contained within the perimeter of the Powder Wash Complex [A7]).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No dozers within perimeter of the polygon. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A4-L

- *Description:* Cottonwood Riparian
- *Total acres:* 304
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A4-L. COTTONWOOD RIPARIAN		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation in these areas is the cottonwoods. The desire is to maintain this vegetation in its current condition.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect the cottonwoods within the following 6 riparian areas: 4 Mile Creek, Cantling Creek, Pole Gulch Exclosure, Little Snake River corridor, Douglas Mt. riparian area, and the Timberlake riparian forest area. Additional objectives include: Protect cultural resources in these areas.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy/mechanical equipment use.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One mechanical treatment within a 5-year period. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A5-L

- *Description:* Interpretive Site
- *Total acres:* 5
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A5-L. INTERPRETIVE SITE		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at this site is a juniper/grass mix. The site is located within B-3. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the interpretive site.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect the facility and overstory for the Irish Canyon Interpretive site.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Hazard fuels management treatments are needed to control the spread of cheatgrass. One mechanical/spray treatment annually. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A6-L

- *Description:* Six river access sites
- *Total acres:* 60
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A6-L. RIVER ACCESS		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non-Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non-Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is a shrub/grass mix. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the river access points.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Protect the facilities and overstory for 6 river access areas: West Cross Mountain, East Cross Mountain, Sunbeam, Maybell Bridge, Juniper, and Duffy River access areas.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A7-L

- *Description:* Industrial area
- *Total acres:* 179
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None

A7-L. POWDER WASH COMPLEX		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at this site is a sagebrush/pinon-juniper mix. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures within the area.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of protection for the compressor station, housing and communication site facilities, and oil and gas facilities within the area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A8-L

- *Description:* Industrial area
- *Total acres:* 179
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Not listed in the Federal Register

A8-L. CEDAR MOUNTAIN		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area supports a mix of sagebrush, pinon-juniper/sagebrush, and mountain shrub. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures within the area.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of protection for the communication sites, target range, picnic area, and trail within the area. Also provide protection for the rock features within area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No heavy equipment within perimeter.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One project per year at the picnic area. Other fuels management projects may be considered as needed in a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: A9-L

- *Description:* Twelve mine sites
- *Total acres:* 9
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register

A9-L. MINE SITES		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**None**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- The dominant vegetation at these sites is sagebrush, grasses, and mountain shrubs. The desire is to maintain this vegetation as long as it does not pose a fire threat to the facilities and structures at the mine sites.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Provide the appropriate level of protection for 12 mining sites: Juniper Mt. Limestone, Joker, Blue Jet, Terry Hankins Trapper Mine, Colowyo Mine, Twentymile Mine, Seneca II, Seneca IIW, Yoast Mine, and Edna Mine.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - No wildland fire within perimeter.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to ¼ acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – None.

7. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON : B1-L

- *Description:* Large tracts of private lands
- *Total acres:* 1,247,195
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Steamboat, Elk River Corridor, Steamboat Lake, Hans Peak, Columbine, Stagecoach, Morrison Creek, Wilderness Ranch, Freeman, Knez Divide.

B1-L. URBAN-INTERFACE		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area contains large tracts of private agricultural lands intermingled with BLM lands. It supports isolated stands of sagebrush, mountain shrub, aspen, and rangeland. The primary objective is to protect big game severe winter range, sage grouse habitat, and potential lynx habitat.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Fire is desired for habitat improvement. However, wildland fires will be suppressed because of the large private land holdings. This is a priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. BLM lands adjoining National Forest or State lands will be managed consistent with fire management goals on those adjoining lands. Additional objectives include:
   a. Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   c. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.
   d. Provide the appropriate level of protection for identified key sage grouse habitat.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS – Optimally, no more than 15% of mapped severe winter range (17,000 ac) and sage grouse habitat (28,000 ac) should be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy is direct control with 90% of the fires held to 10 acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance on Yampa Valley Trail. Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – Prescribed fire only. Treatments of up to 500 acres over a 5-year period.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS – Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites. Treatments of up to 2,500 acres over a 5-year period. Coordinate with Routt NF. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered by a site-specific plan as needed. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across federal/state/private ownership.

9. MONITORING – Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: B2-L

- *Description:* Large tracts of private lands
- *Total acres:* 105,210
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B2-L. SANDHILLS/CROOKED WASH		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area supports a mix of sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grass. This area has had a history of many large fires that have destroyed large tracts of bitterbrush. The desire it to keep large fires out of this area so the bitterbrush can become reestablished.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to protect the sage grouse, deer, and pronghorn winter range by maintaining and improving browse conditions. Additional objectives include:
   a. Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   b. Provide some form of protection the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   c. Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <100 acres per occurrence and < 25% (27,108 acres) over a ten- year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of the mapped severe winter range (2,500 ac) and sage grouse habitat (4,200 ac) should be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 100 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance through Yampa Valley Trail. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Two projects per year for 100 acres to break up fuel continuity. Rehab with only Maybell Bitterbrush when bitterbrush is needed. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: B3-L

- *Description:* An area of high scenic and geologic value.
- *Total acres:* 14,442
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B3-L. IRISH CANYON/LIMESTONE RIDGE ACECs		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of mountain mahogany, juniper, sagebrush, snowberry, and grass communities. It also contains remnant plant associations, and a Colorado BLM sensitive plant species. There are some old growth juniper stands that are healthy at this time. The Irish Canyon campsite and interpretive site (A-5) is located within this polygon. The desire is to maintain the area's scenic values and to maintain the healthy native vegetative communities through time.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 1

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to protect the area from wildfire. The area contains remnant plant association, Colorado BLM sensitive plant, scenic quality and geologic value concerns. Fire is considered a natural process within the plant communities. However, because of its high scenic value, the area will be protected from wildland fires. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide protection for rock art.
   b. Provide protection for Irish Canyon viewshed

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible. No surface disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of cultural sites.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 50 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible. No surface disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - None.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Some hand treatments as needed. Rehab with native seed only in ACEC. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: B4-L

- *Description:* An area of Ponderosa pine.
- *Total acres:* 33,430
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B4-L. PONDEROSA PINE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of Ponderosa pine with mountain shrub interspersed by sagebrush in the draws. The pinon-juniper is invading into the Ponderosa pine. The desire is to maintain the stand of Ponderosa pine.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective in this area is to sustain the yield of forest products. Fire is desired in this fuel type. This is a high priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. A secondary objective is to maintain the Sharptail habitat in the mountain shrub communities. Small mosaic burns are desired, with prescribed burning limited to outside of the breeding period for Sharptail.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - All wildland fires will be suppressed until agreements can be negotiated with landowners and adequate hazard fuels treatments have been accomplished to reduce the risk of stand-replacement fires. Burn <4,400 acres in stand replacement fire over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 20 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Understory burns in the Ponderosa pine fuel type are desired. Prescribed fire or mechanical treatments for up to 2,500 acres over a 5-year period.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Treat up to 5,000 acres over a 5-year period to keep fire from entering private lands. Reseed areas where cheatgrass or other invasive species pose a potential problem. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with the sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across Federal/State/private ownership.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: B5-L

- *Description:* An area of lodgepole pine.
- *Total acres:* 11,470
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B5-L. LODGEPOLE PINE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The predominate vegetation in this area is lodgepole pine and aspen. The desire is to reduce the risks of urban-interface fires and stand-replacement fires before allowing managed wildland fires

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 1

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to sustain the yield of forest products. Fire is desired in lodgepole pine and aspen. However, all wildland fires will be suppressed until agreements can be negotiated with landowners and adequate hazard fuels treatments have been accomplished to reduce the risk of large stand replacement fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <2,250 acres in stand-replacement fire over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 50 acres.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE: Burns in this fuel type are desired particularly for aspen regeneration. Prescribed fire or mechanical treatments for up to 2,500 acres over a 5-year period for treatment of all fuel types in this area.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Treat up to 5,000 acres over a 5-year period to keep fire from entering private lands. Reseed areas where cheatgrass or other invasive species pose a potential problem. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with the sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across Federal/State/private ownership.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: B6-L

- *Description:* National Wildlife Refuge.
- *Total acres:* 17,952
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B6-L. BROWNS PARK		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush with cheatgrass invading into portions of the area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The primary objective is to protect the deer severe winter range. BLM lands within the area will be managed in conjunction with the NWR. Provide protection for cottonwood riparian along the Green River.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS – Burn < 25% (5,284 acres) over a ten-year period (resource guideline; suppression is standard operating procedure for "B" polygon).

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires in this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive response. Primary strategy to be considered is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at ¼ acre within ½ mile of residences, office, and shop building. The strategy for the remainder of the polygon is the fire may receive an appropriate management response to include perimeter control for occurrences at Planning/Preparedness Levels 1 and 2. At PPL 3 and above, the appropriate strategy is direct control with the goal of suppressing 90% of all fires at 50 acres

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - No

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Treat 4,000 acres over a ten-year period.

8. PREPAREDNESS - None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON : B7-L

- *Description:* Large tracts of private lands
- *Total acres:* 192,580
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

B7-L. GREAT DIVIDE		
Suppression Priority	**High**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**High**
	Non Fire	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GOAL)- This area contains large tracts of private grazing lands intermingled with BLM lands. It supports significant stands of sagebrush, other mountain shrub, and rangeland. The primary objective is to protect big game severe winter range and key sage grouse habitat.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL – Fire is desired for habitat improvement. However, wildland fires will be suppressed because of the large private land holdings. This is a priority area for hazard fuels treatments to reduce the risk of urban-interface fires. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide the appropriate level of protection for private property within the polygon.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.
   c. Provide the appropriate level of protection for identified key sage grouse habitat.
   d. Provide the appropriate level of protection for identified big game severe winter range.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS – Optimally, no more than 10% of mapped severe winter range (19,258 ac) and sage grouse habitat (19,258 ac) should be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years.

   Due to the Mayberry Fire in August, 2008 which burned about 12,660 acres in this polygon, strategies other than protection should be very carefully considered before being implemented. The combination of this acreage, plus an additional 5200 acres on the Prong fire at the same time, indicates that a protection strategy for the key sage grouse habitat is in order at least in the near future.

4. AMR STRATEGY – All fires within this polygon will receive an immediate and aggressive protection response. Primary strategy is direct perimeter control with 90% of the fires held to 10 acre or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – No heavy equipment in the facility area or within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Avoid heavy equipment use or surface disturbance on BLM lands. Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – Prescribed fire only. Treatments of up to 500 acres over a 5-year period.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS – Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites. Treatments of up to 1,000 acres over a 5-year period. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered by a site-specific plan as needed. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – Work with private landowners on the prevention of wildfire in this area. Also work to develop an agreement with sheriff and landowners on conducting prescribed fires across federal/state/private ownership.

9. MONITORING – Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C1-L

- *Description:* Sagebrush and mountain shrub.
- *Total acres:* 181,602
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C1-L. TIMBERLAKE/SLATER CREEK		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of sagebrush and mountain shrub. The desire is to create a mosaic of age classes of the shrub species.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective in this area is to improve habitat for deer and antelope using fuel treatments to improve the shrub age class diversity, and to enhance sage grouse habitat and potential lynx habitat. For sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (18,266 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of severe winter range for mule deer (4600 ac) and antelope (3000 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Optimally, no more than 15% of sage grouse production (15,000 ac) or winter range (3300 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Optimally, no more than 20% of sharptail habitat (15,000ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Limit individual fires to no more than 1500 acres in size. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Avoid constructing permanent firebreaks on ridges or saddles.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every 5th year for 50 acres for resource enhancement.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.
8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C2-L

- *Description:* Sagebrush and bitterbrush.
- *Total acres:* 12,465
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C2-L. FOUR MILE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and bitterbrush. The desire is to create a mosaic of age classes in this vegetation.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

1. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to protect big game severe winter range and provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities. The emphasis will be on the use of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to improve big game winter habitat, and Sharptail and Sage grouse habitat.

2. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (1,246 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of the polygon (12,400 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years and average fire size will be less than 200 acres in size. To protect Sharptail and Sage grouse habitat, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

3. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 200 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

5. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every 5th year for 50 acres for resource enhancement.

6. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

7. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C3-L

- *Description:* Sagebrush and bitterbrush.
- *Total acres:* 138,419
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C3-L. SCANDINAVIAN GULCH		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and bitterbrush. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush type.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance big game severe winter range and Sage grouse habitat through the use of prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatment to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in this polygon; and to provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (13,842 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten year period. Optimally, no more than 25% of mule deer winter (6500ac) or 25% antelope (3100ac) or 25% sage grouse habitat (9500 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. To protect Sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

   Due to Mayberry Fire in August, 2008 which burned 12,650 acres in this polygon, managing fires for resource benefit in the near future should be very carefully considered before being implemented. The combination of this acreage, plus an additional 12,660 acres in the B1-L polygon, should shift the strategy in the C3-L polygon to protection of the sage grouse habitat in most, if not all, cases.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 200 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every 5th year for 50 acres for resource enhancement.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C4-L

- *Description:* This area contains a significant number of old vegetative treatments (chainings) that need to be retreated.
- *Total acres:* 126,750
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C4-L. BALD MOUNTAIN BASIN		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance big game severe winter range and Sage grouse habitat; and to provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (12,675 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of mule deer (3,500 ac) and antelope (1600 ac) and 10% sage grouse production (3800ac) and sage grouse winter (1700 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years, and average fire size will be less than 200 acres in size. To protect Sage grouse, limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 200 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible in the Juniper woodland because of possibility of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment every two years to retreat 500 acres within chainings.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments around cultural sites. Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C5-L

- *Description:* Wildlife habitat.
- *Total acres:* 376,250
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Western Knolls Subdivision, Lay, Maybell, and Hamilton.

C5-L. AXIAL BASIN/SAND SPRING		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper along Duffy Mountain. Some mountain shrub is located in the southern portion of the area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes to enhance big game severe winter range, Sage grouse habitat, and potential lynx habitat. Additional objectives include:
   1. Protect all cultural sites, including Juniper Hot Springs wickiup, Axial Basin Rock art/rockshelter, Round Bottom homestead, and Monument Butte rock art.
   2. Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   3. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   4. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (35,725 acres) in prescribed or fire use over a ten year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Optimally, no more than 10% of mule deer (28,000 ac), antelope (8000 ac); 15 % of Sage grouse (9500 ac) and Sharptail (6000 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years and average fires size will be less than 100 acres. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

   A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized suppression within 1/8 mile of a cultural site. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - One treatment for 300 acres within a 5-year period. Limit prescribed burning outside of breeding period of sage grouse.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments near cultural sites. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed if necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C6-L

- *Description:* Big game winter range
- *Total acres:* 60,557
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C6-L. PECK MESA/LILLY PARK		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and bitterbrush. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to use fire or other treatment types to maintain/improve big game severe winter range and enhance sage grouse habitat. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   - Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (15,139 acres) prescribed or fire use over a ten year period. Optimally, no more than 20% of mule deer (8,000 ac), 15% of antelope (4,000 ac), or 15% of sage grouse habitat (3750 ac) will be burned or regenerated in the next 10 years. Average fire size in the sagebrush grass should be less than 350 acres in size.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 350 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit heavy equipment use to existing roads/trails where possible in the Juniper woodland because of the possibility of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS - Work with sheriff and landowners to establish agreements for use of managed fires in area. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: C7-L

- *Description:* Browse base for wild horse herd
- *Total acres:* 83,934
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C7-L. SANDWASH HMA		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper along Duffy Mountain. Some mountain shrub is located in the southern portion of the area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The two main objectives in this area are 1) to maintain the current grass, forage, and browse base for the wild horse herd and 2) maintain the current amount of pinon-juniper cover for wild horses in the HMA. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide protection for Clay Buttes wickiup.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25,000 acres every two years with prescribed or fire use between C7 and C9. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Suppress fires during foaling season: March 1-June15.

   AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Minimize surface disturbance to prevent weed invasion. No mechanized suppression within 1/8 mile of cultural site.

5. WILDLAND FIRE USE - YES.

6. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments near cultural sites. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

7. PREPAREDNESS – None at this time.

8. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C8-L

- *Description:* Sage grouse winter range
- *Total acres:* 3,137
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C8-L. VAUGHN DRAW/EAST BOONE DRAW		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to maintain the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective in these areas is to protect sage grouse winter range. Limit prescribed burning outside of breeding period. Additional objectives include:
   a. Provide some form of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (435 acres) with prescribed or fire use over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 25% of sage grouse winter range (275 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. The average fire size in the winter range will be less than 50 acres. Fuels reduction by brush beating or herbicides is recommended to avoid large fires in the heavy sage canopy.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 50 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Complete fuels treatments near cultural sites. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – No action needed at this time.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON : C9-L

- *Description:* Sage grouse leks and winter range
- *Total acres:* 96,717
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C9-L. SANDWASH WILDLIFE AND UPPER SANDWASH/SEVENMILE DRAW		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to maintain the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to protect sage grouse leks/winter range by maintaining the current grass forage base. Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatment to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes. Limit prescribed fire to outside of the breeding period for grouse. Additional objectives include. Additional objectives include:

   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (17,730 acres) with prescribed or fire use over a ten year period and burn <25,000 acres every two years between C9 and C11 within the HMA boundary. Optimally, no more than 25% of the sage grouse production areas (8750 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. Contain 85% of the fires to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed. Limit prescribed burning outside of breeding period of sage grouse.

8. PREPAREDNESS – No action needed at this time.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C10-L

- *Description:* Sensitive species communities
- *Total acres:* 7,195
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None.

C10-L. LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN ACEC		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area supports a mix of salt desert shrub, juniper, and grass. A-2 is located within this polygon. This area contains Colorado BLM sensitive species. The desire is to maintain the health of the native communities that support these species.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to maintain the Colorado BLM sensitive plants. Fire should be considered a natural process within the plant communities. However, because the western portion of the area contains large, continuous fuels, the area will be managed to reduce the potential for spread to a minimum. Additional objectives include:
   a. Prevent fires from entering the A2 polygon which is within this polygon.
   b. Provide protection for cultural resources at Lookout Mountain communication site.
   c. Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power line.
   d. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <50% (3,598 acres) in a one-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. Contain 85% of the fires to 100 acres or less.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A full response may be needed during the sage grouse breeding period (March 1 – June 30).

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No surface disturbing activities within 1/8 mile of cultural sites. Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Rehab with native seed only in ACEC.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None anticipated at this time.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C11-L

- *Description:* Pronghorn severe winter range
- *Total acres:* 26,374
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Greystone.

C11-L. CONWAY DRAW		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance pronghorn severe winter range. Use prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments to create a vegetative mosaic. Emphasize limiting the spread and reduction of cheatgrass.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (6,593 acres) over a ten-year period. About 2,000 acres has already been treated within this area. Optimally, no more than 25% of antelope winter range (2650 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10 years. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Within one mile around the community of Greystone, fire will be will receive direct control with the goal of limiting 90% of the fires to ¼ acres or less.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - A lot of work has been accomplished within this area. No more anticipated at this time.

8. PREPAREDNESS – Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C12-L

- *Description:* Pronghorn severe winter range
- *Total acres:* 3,035
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C12-L. WALKER FLATS (10N) WILDLIFE		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and pinon-juniper. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to enhance pronghorn severe winter range. Use primarily mechanical treatments to create a vegetative mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (759 acres) over a ten-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 50 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 50 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - One treatment over the next 5 years. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C13-L

- *Description:* Wildlife habitat
- *Total acres:* 84,798
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C13-L. COLD SPRING		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush and aspen. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands and to promote the regeneration of aspen stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective will be to improve habitat for sage grouse and plover using prescribed fire and mechanical/chemical treatments. Limit prescribed burning to outside of sage grouse and plover breeding periods. Additional objectives include:
   a. Protect black foot ferret site.
   b. Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <10% (8480 acres) over a ten-year period. Optimally, no more than 10% of sage grouse habitat (4900 ac) will be burned or regenerated over the next 10-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less. Hold fire size to <500 acres between April1-June30 in sage grouse production areas.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limited suppression strategy may be optimal in some areas for fire fighter safety concerns due to heavy fuel loadings and steep slopes.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of with native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C14-L

- *Description:* Sage grouse habitat
- *Total acres:* 7,697
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C14-L. DRY CREEK/HOY FLAT		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is sagebrush. Vernal District BLM provides the management for lands located within this area. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes in the sagebrush stands.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to protect sage grouse habitat. Limit fires to smaller mosaic burns, and limit prescribed burning to outside of the breeding period. Utah is doing some prescribed burning to improve elk habitat.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <25% (1,924 acres) over a ten-year period. Manage 85% of all wildland fires at a final fire size of 100 acres or less.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - None.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE - Yes

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: C15-L

- *Description:* Pinon/Juniper Community
- *Total acres:* 23,486
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register.

C15-L. DRY MOUNTAIN/BEARS EARS		
Suppression Priority	**Moderate**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Moderate**
	Non Fire	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The dominant vegetation in this area is pinon-juniper with sagebrush stands in the draws. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 1

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to avoid large, stand replacement fires to reduce the probability of large-scale erosion and cheatgrass invasion. An additional objective includes: Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <1,500 acres per year and <2,500 acres over a 2-year period.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available from direct control to prescriptive control, including fire use. At Planning/Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3 the strategy emphasis is perimeter control utilizing natural barriers where effective. At PPLs 4 and 5, the emphasis shifts to direct control with the objective of containing 85% of all fires occurring at these planning levels to 100 acres or less.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limited suppression strategy may be optimal in some areas for fire fighter safety concerns due to heavy fuel loadings and steep slopes.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – Yes.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Treat 500 acres over a 5-year period. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified.

POLYGON: D1-L

- *Description:* Pinon/Juniper and mountain shrub
- *Total acres:* 424,266
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* Elk Springs

D1-L. WEST LITTLE SNAKE AND DISAPPOINTMENT		
Suppression Priority	**Low**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The area supports a mix of pinon-juniper, sagebrush, and mountain shrub. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – The objective is to encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities. There is plover habitat on the north end of the area. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect the scenic corridor and facilities and signs along the Yampa Valley Trail.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for the YVEA/WAPA power lines.
   - Provide the appropriate level of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - For managed wildland fires, evaluate burned areas in the pinon-juniper to determine if reseeding is needed to prevent cheatgrass or other invasive species from posing a problem. In areas where insufficient herbaceous plant or seed source exits, WFSA/WFIP will determine if the fire start will be managed for resource benefit.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available with emphasis on fire use when prescriptive parameters are met. Fires deemed unsuitable for fire use will be managed using a range of appropriate management response with an emphasis on a perimeter control strategy.

   Protection concerns within the polygon that would require either mitigation or a suppression-oriented response include: the community of Elk Springs, scattered residences and improvements, and the Yampa Valley Trail.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Suppression resources must be aware of hazards common to most oil and gas facilities such as above ground pipelines and aerial power lines. Limited suppression strategies may be employed for fire-fighter safety and least cost.

   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression-oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels. A suppression-oriented response will always occur for fires within 1 mile of oil/gas facilities where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – No prescribed burns are scheduled at this time. FURB: Yes.

   Fires considered for wildland fire use may need to be coordinated with Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge and/or Dinosaur National Monument. If a fire starts within 2 miles, or is expected to burn to, another agency's boundary, strong consideration should be given to acquiring multiple agency administrator signatures and approvals on all documentation concerning management of the incident.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - One treatment for 250 acres every other year. Other fuel treatments may be considered in these areas as needed by a site-specific plan. Evaluate rehab needs, re-seed where necessary, and emphasize the use of native seed.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

POLYGON: D2-L

- *Description:* Remnant plant associations, WSAs, and ACEC
- *Total acres:* 84,151
- *Location:* See map Appendix A
- *Characteristics:* See Chapter III
- *Communities At Risk:* None listed in the Federal Register

D2-L. REMNANT PLANT ASSOCIATION/WSA'S (WEST COLD SPRINGS, CROSS MNT. VALE OF TEARS, ANT HILLS, CHEW WINTER CAMP, PETERSON DRAW, DIAMOND BREAKS) /AND CROSS MOUNTAIN ACEC		
Suppression Priority	**Low**	
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**RX Fire**	**Low**
	Non Fire	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**	

FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - The area supports a mix of sagebrush and mountain shrub. The desire is to create a vegetative mosaic of age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOAL/OBJECTIVES – Encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Burn <50% (7,136 acres) over a one year period in the Cross Mountain ACEC.

4. AMR STRATEGY – A full range of appropriate management responses is available with emphasis on fire use when prescriptive parameters are met. Fires deemed unsuitable for fire use will be managed using a range of appropriate management response with an emphasis on a perimeter control strategy.

5. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Restrict use of retardant in the Cross Mountain ACEC and WSA's unless the alternative would have more damaging fire suppression affects. Limited suppression strategies may be employed for fire-fighter safety and least costs.

6. WILDLAND FIRE USE – No prescribed burns are scheduled at this time. FURB: Yes.

   Fires considered for wildland fire use may need to be coordinated with Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge and/or Dinosaur National Monument. If a fire starts within 2 miles, or is expected to burn to, another agency's boundary, strong consideration should be given to acquiring multiple agency administrator signatures and approvals on all documentation concerning management of the incident.

7. HAZARD FUELS/WUI TREATMENTS - Fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan. Rehab with native seed only in ACEC.

8. PREPAREDNESS – None.

9. MONITORING - Fuels treatments, both natural and planned, will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel build-up near oil and gas facilities.

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-W	Blue Mountain	High	No	High		High
B2-W	Elk Springs	High	No	High		High
B3-W	Salt Desert Shrub	High	No	Low		Moderate
B4-W	Crooked Wash/Indian Valley	High	No	Moderate		High
B5-W	Douglas Creek	High	No	Moderate		Moderate
B6-W	Yellow Creek	High	No	High		Moderate
B7-W	Piceance Creek	High	No	Moderate		Moderate
B8-W	Magnolia	High	No	High		Moderate
B9-W	Meeker East	High	No	Low		Moderate
B10-W	White River	High	No	Moderate		Moderate
C1-W	Baking Powder/Pinion Ridge	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Low
C2-W	Spooky Mountain	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C3-W	Spring Creek/ Big Ridge	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C4-W	Rabbit Mt./Dragon Trail	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C5-W	Greasewood Creek	High	Yes	Moderate		Low
C6-W	Lower Piceance Basin	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C7-W	Evacuation/Missouri Creeks	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Low
C8-W	Baxter/Douglas Pass	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Low
C9-W	Danforth Hills	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
C10-W	Fletcher	Moderate	Yes	Moderate		Moderate
D1-W	Blue Mt./Dinosaur Boundary	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D2-W	Bull Canyon/Skull Creek WSAs	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D3-W	Citadel/Gray Hills	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D4-W	Little Hills	Low	Yes	Low		Low
D5-W	Cathedral Bluffs/Roan Plateau	Low	Yes	Low		Low

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES TABLES WHITE RIVER FIELD OFFICE

B1-W BLUE MOUNTAIN

- *81,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Wyoming and Mountain Big Sagebrush, Mountain Browse (Chokecherry, Serviceberry), Aspen. Maintain extent of sagebrush habitats suitable for sage grouse nesting and brood-rearing functions.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using Appropriate Management Response [AMR]) for fire disturbance size of <200 acres to promote a vegetation pattern representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes) in continuous sagebrush stands. Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to minimize large-scale loss of suitable sagebrush canopies. Maintain overall mature canopy characteristics in the serviceberry, chokecherry and aspen communities as big game/blue grouse cover component (in contrast to forage value).

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Avoid large scale involvement of sagebrush canopies; a modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for natural starts with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Minimize involvement of serviceberry, chokecherry and aspen communities. Unavoidable involvement would require temporary livestock/big game fencing to prevent excessive use of regeneration.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. No mechanized fire line construction due to high density of cultural sites. Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads in Moose head ACEC/Road Closure Area. No retardant in Moose head ACEC riparian/wetland habitats.

5. AMR STRATEGY – ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. SUITABLE SAGEBRUSH CANOPIES
   2. SERVICEBERRY AND CHOKECHERRY COMMUNITIES
   3. ASPEN COMMUNITIES

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – 1,000 + acres planned for treatment in FY 2006

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS –

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

6. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B2-W ELK SPRINGS

- *5,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Pinion/Juniper (PJ) Woodlands.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect private lands and oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) for fire disturbances of <200 acres within the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – None

5. AMR STRATEGY - – ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. PRIVATE LANDS
   2. OIL AND GAS FACILITIES

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B3-W SALT DESERT SHRUB

- *191,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Salt Desert Shrubs, Greasewood, Wyoming Big Sagebrush.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Minimize fire induced conversion of native plant communities to cheat grass or other non-native plant communities. Maintain extent and distribution of low (<3') forms of sagebrush types, particularly east of Wolf Creek, as high-density sage grouse winter use habitat.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fire size, where possible, to 50 acres or less. Provide immediate rehabilitation efforts on any fire exceeding 10 acres in size.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction due to fragile soils. Off road equipment use should be minimized due to fragile soils, and any disturbance resulting from suppression efforts should immediately be rehabilitated to prevent further motorized vehicular access. Hose lays preferred to running attack. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Raven Ridge and Coal Oil Rim ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY - – ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.
   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. ALL NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES
   2. FRAGILE SOILS

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B4-W CROOKED WASH/INDIAN VALLEY

- *72,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**High**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - Wyoming Big Sagebrush, PJ Woodlands. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) for small sized fire disturbances to promote a vegetation mosaic pattern representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes) in continuous sagebrush stands. Maintain extent and distribution of low (<3') forms of sagebrush type as high-density sage grouse winter use habitat. Guard against inclusion by fire of oil and gas facilities within the White River Dome area.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Avoid large-scale involvement of sagebrush canopies, while promoting a vegetation pattern representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes) in continuous sagebrush stands. A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Conduct prescribed burns (fuels management) to minimize large-scale loss of suitable sagebrush canopies.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites and due to fragile soils. Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Blacks Gulch ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - FIRES WITHIN THIS POLYGON MAY RECEIVE AN APPRORIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO INCLUDE PERIMETER CONTROL FOR OCCURENCES AT PLANNING/PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1 AND 2. AT PPL 3 AND ABOVE, THE APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPRESSING 90% OF ALL FIRES AT 10 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:

1. Oil and Gas Facilities
2. Cultural Sites
3. Sage Grouse Winter Use Habitat

PLANNED ACTIONS:

B5-W DOUGLAS CREEK

- *114,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - PJ Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Greasewood. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect oil and gas facilities and cultural resource sites when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) for small fire disturbances (up to 30-40 acres in size in PJ or sagebrush) to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns to mitigate potential fire impacts to oil and gas facilities and cultural sites.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres in PJ or sagebrush, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit per year and decade in PJ and/or sagebrush is 1,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively. Wildlife forage: cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criterion to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites and due to fragile soils. Limit development of new roads and/or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Rehabilitate trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No retardant use in riparian areas of Douglas Creek ACEC. No motorized equipment off designated roads in Canyon Pintado National Historic District.

5. AMR STRATEGY - FIRES WITHIN THIS POLYGON MAY RECEIVE AN APPRORIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO INCLUDE PERIMETER CONTROL FOR OCCURENCES AT PLANNING/PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1 AND 2. AT PPL 3 AND ABOVE, THE APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPRESSING 90% OF ALL FIRES AT 10 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:

1. Oil and Gas Facilities
2. Cultural Sites

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - HAND THINNING AROUND VARIOUS OIL AND GAS COMPRESSOR STATIONS WITHIN POLYGON 10-15 ACRES EACH IN FY 2007

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B6-W YELLOW CREEK

- *80,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTIONS AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Greasewood. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect known cultural sites and vegetation types with high potential for occurrence of cultural sites (PJ type) when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic. Conduct archaeological inventories to better define the locale of high-density cultural sites in the PJ type. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in both the PJ type and in sagebrush dominated drainages to break up the continuous fuels connecting large stands of PJ, thus mimicking natural perturbations and minimizing large scale involvement of the PJ type.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - A modified suppression strategy may be appropriate for fires with the potential to burn <200 acres in PJ or sagebrush, whereas a full suppression response may be appropriate when the incident is capable of exceeding 200 acres. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit is 1,000 acres in PJ and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 2,000 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush throughout unit. Wildlife forage: cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criterion to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites, high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit use of retardant due to high potential of rare plants (listed threatened species), notably on barren ridges and slopes where potential habitat exists. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Duck Creek ACEC. Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable.

5. AMR STRATEGY - FIRES WITHIN THIS POLYGON MAY RECEIVE AN APPRORIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO INCLUDE PERIMETER CONTROL FOR OCCURENCES AT PLANNING/PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1 AND 2. AT PPL 3 AND ABOVE, THE APPROPRIATE STRATEGY IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPRESSING 90% OF ALL FIRES AT 10 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
1. Cultural Sites and Vegetation Types With High Potential For Occurrence For Sites (P/J)
2. T & E Species Plant Communities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS –

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B7-W PICEANCE CREEK

- *17,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Big Sagebrush, Agricultural Land, Residences.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect agricultural lands and residences when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use on toe slopes (barren lands), on both sides of Piceance Creek from Collins Gulch down to the confluence of Dry Fork Piceance Creek due to rare plants (listed threatened species). No motorized equipment or vehicle use off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs, Ryan Gulch, and Deer Gulch ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Private Land and Structures
   2. T&E Species Plant Communities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B8-W MAGNOLIA

- *2,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**High**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Big Sagebrush

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments to buffer oil and gas facilities.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – None

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B9-W MEEKER EAST

- *290,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - Private Agricultural and Rangeland, Isolated/Intermingled BLM Parcels.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 3

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect private land and structures when threatened by public land fires. Manage BLM lands adjoining National Forest Lands or Colorado Division of Wildlife Lands consistent with fire management goals on those adjoining lands.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – None

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Private Lands and Structures

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

B10-W WHITE RIVER

- *30,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - Cottonwood Stands, Riparian Shrubs and Agricultural Lands on River Floodplain, Sagebrush/Greasewood on Upland Terraces.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect mature cottonwood stands as bald eagle nest and roost habitat, mature riparian shrub, and private lands when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Minimize loss of cottonwood trees, especially mature individuals, and minimize sediment entering river.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanical fire line construction or vehicle use within riparian zones. No retardant use within the White River ACEC (entire unit) due to T&E river fishes.

5. AMR STRATEGY - ALL FIRES IN THIS POLYGON WILL RECEIVE AN IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE. PRIMARY STRATEGY TO BE CONSIDERED IS DIRECT CONTROL WITH 90% OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED AT < 10 ACRES.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Private Lands
   2. Mature Cottonwood Stands
   3. Mature Riparian Shrub

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

C1-W BAKING POWDER/PINION RIDGE

- *36,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) for fire disturbances of <200 acres within the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in the PJ type and 400 acres in sagebrush. Retain internal unburned vegetation as much as practicable. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit is 250 acres in PJ and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 2,500 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction due to high potential of cultural sites, the Pinyon Ridge Roadless Area, and fragile soils. Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads and trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils and Pinyon Ridge Roadless Area. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Cultural Sites
   2. Fragile Soils

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C2-W SPOOKY MOUNTAIN

- *28,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Juniper Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 3
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Protect Deserado Coal Mine, conveyor belt, and railroad when threatened by public land fires. Manage (using AMR) for fire disturbances up to 100 acres in size in juniper and 200 acres in size in sagebrush throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 100 acres in juniper and 200 acres in sagebrush. Maximum acceptable burned acres within unit is 300 acres in Juniper and 500 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Coal Oil Rim ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Deserado Mine

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C3-W SPRING CREEK/BIG RIDGE

- *84,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATIVE DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Mountain Shrub. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 500 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing a spectrum of successional stages (age classes). Protect the Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv powerline and scattered oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 500 acres in both PJ and sagebrush. Maximum acceptable burned acres within the unit is 750 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 1,500 acres in PJ and 4,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in Coal Draw ACEC; no retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
1. Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv Powerline
2. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS – 500 acres FY 2005

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C4-W RABBIT MOUNTAIN/DRAGON TRAIL

- *73,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodlands, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires up to 500 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic throughout the unit. Protect scattered oil and gas facilities when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 500 acres in PJ and sagebrush. Maximum acceptable acres burned per year in the PJ and sagebrush types is 750 acres; decadal maximum for the same types is 1,500 acres. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to high potential of cultural sites. Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:

1. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C5-W GREASEWOOD CREEK

- *47,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Mountain Shrub. Provide enhanced deer winter range in the unit and promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Maintain the present extent of mature PJ canopies as big game thermal and security cover. Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires up to 40 acres in size in PJ and up to 500 acres in size in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Fire use may be appropriate to enhance deer winter range. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in both the sagebrush and mountain shrub types to break up the continuous fuels connecting mature stands of PJ to prevent large scale involvement of the PJ type.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 100 acres in PJ and 200-500 acres in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 250 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush or mountain shrub types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 750 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush and mountain shrub throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanical fire line construction, and limited retardant use, due to high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations and fragile soils. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads, and no retardant use in the Upper Greasewood and Lower Greasewood ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY- A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:

1. Oil Shale, Sodium and Gas Facilities
2. Rare Plant Species

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. **PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:**

Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.

- RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C6-W LOWER PICEANCE BASIN

- *90,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush. Enhance deer winter range and promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size in PJ and up to 500 acres in size in sagebrush types throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic. Fire use may be appropriate to enhance deer habitat, notably through emphasizing disturbances of 30-40 acres (optimal size) in mature PJ. Maintain continuing development of mature PJ stands on 40% of the large Piceance and Yellow Creek chainings. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in the chained areas to break up the continuous, heavy fuels to prevent large acreage burns within these chainings. Conduct prescribed burns or other fuels management treatments in sagebrush dominated drainages to break up the continuous fuels connecting large stands of PJ. Protect oil shale, sodium, and gas facilities scattered throughout the unit when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in PJ and 200-500 acres in the sagebrush type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 500 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in the sagebrush type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 1,500 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized fire line construction, and limited retardant use due to high potential of rare plants or remnant plant associations and fragile soils. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Ryan Gulch ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil Shale, Sodium and Gas Facilities
   2. Rare Plant Species

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - 200-400 acres FY 2005

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C7-W EVACUATION/MISSOURI CREEKS

- *36,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Greasewood. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote vegetation mosaic. Increase emphasis on attaining numerous small 30-40 acre fires in mature PJ. Protect scattered oil and gas facilities and known cultural sites when threatened by public land fires.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in PJ and sagebrush/greasewood. Maximum acceptable burned acreage per year for the PJ and sagebrush types is 750 acres; decadal maximum for the same types is 1,500. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to high potential of cultural sites. Limit development of new roads or trails through off road use of fire fighting equipment. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No motorized equipment in Oil Spring Mountain WSA.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Oil and Gas Facilities
   2. Cultural Sites

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C8-W BAXTER/DOUGLAS PASS

- *62,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS - Douglas Fir, Spruce, Mountain Shrub, Mountain Big Sagebrush. Maintain the over-mature forest characteristics for big game security cover.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Maintain the mature to over-mature forest characteristics as big game security cover and for specialized non-game and fisheries habitat. Promote and/or enhance intra-stand structural complexity (age/composition) in the forest types. Allow fires in the shrub and sagebrush types throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Suppress fires with potential for stand replacement or large scale events in the forest type, notably when fires have the capability or opportunity of exceeding 5 acres. Contain extent of burn to acreage burned in first burning period to avoid potential of including additional coniferous stands. Limit burned acreage to less than 250 acres per decade in the coniferous type. No constraints currently apply to the shrub and sagebrush communities.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Rehabilitate hand lines and surface disturbances to prevent sediment loads from erosive soils from entering critical fishery habitats. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles. No retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:

1. Mature Forest Types
2. East Douglas Riparian Systems

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – 200 acres FY 2005
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C9-W DANFORTH HILLS

- *50,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, Mountain Big Sagebrush, Aspen, PJ Woodlands. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 200 acres in size throughout the unit to promote a vegetative mosaic. Protect oil and gas facilities in the Wilson Creek Oil Field and major powerlines crossing the unit when threatened by public land fires .

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Limit fires to 200 acres in any fuel type. Maximum acceptable burned acres per year within the unit is 1,000 acres in mountain shrub and 750 acres in other fuel types. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 2,500 acres in mountain shrub and 1,500 acres in other fuel types throughout the unit. Wildlife forage:cover ratios would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 20 ACRES OR LESS.

HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:

1. Oil and Gas Facilities
2. Powerlines

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

C-10W FLETCHER

- *43,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Moderate**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATIVE DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION – PJ Woodland, Wyoming Big Sagebrush, Mountain Shrub. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES – Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires of up to 100 acres in PJ and 200 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic representing a spectrum of successional stage (age classes). Protect the Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv powerlines.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS – Limit fires to 250 acres I both PJ and sagebrush. maximum acceptable burned acres within the unit is 250 acres in PJ and 1,000 acres in sagebrush per year. Maximum acceptable burned acres per decade will be 500 acres in PJ and 2,000 acres in sagebrush throughout the unit. Wildlife forage: cover rations would be used as a preseason evaluation criteria to determine potential changes in polygon management.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS – East of Spring Creek: no mechanized fire line construction, and limited retardant use due to high potential of rare plants (listed threatened species), remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit surface use (disturbance) of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails, due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment of designated roads and no retardant use in the Yanks Gulch ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSES ARE AVAILABLE FROM DIRECT CONTROL TO PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL, INCLUDING FIRE USE. AT PPL 1, 2 AND 3 THE STRATEGY EMPHASIS IS PERIMETER CONRTROL UTILIZING NATURAL BARRIERS WHERE EFFECTIVE. FIRE USE MAY BE CONSIDERED IF PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. AT PPL 4 AND 5 THE EMPHASIS SHIFTS TO DIRECT CONTROL WITH AN OBJECTIVE OF CONTAINING 80% OF ALL FIRES TO 10 ACRES OR LESS.

   HIGHEST PROTECTION PRIORITIES WITHIN THE POLYGON ARE:
   1. Rangely to CA Oil Shale Tract 345 kv powerline
   2. Oil and Gas Facilities

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

D1-W BLUE MOUNTAIN/DINOSAUR BOUNDARY

- *43,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Grassland, Big Sagebrush, PJ Woodland. Manage area consistent with existing Dinosaur National Monument fire management program efforts.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Provide a buffer area adjacent to Dinosaur National Monument which enhances the Park Service's ability to implement their PNF program within the monument. Buffer area provides a natural fuel break along the Yampa River and Wolf Creek divide separating the important sagebrush habitats on Blue Mountain.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - none

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to fragile soils on steep slopes. Restrict use to existing roads or trails to the maximum extent possible due to fragile soils. Rehabilitate new trails to prevent continued use by motorized vehicles.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. Fragile Soils on Steep Slopes

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – 1,000 acres in FY 2006

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

Fires considered for wildland fire use may need to be coordinated with Little Snake Resource Area and/or Dinosaur National Monument. If a fire starts within 2 miles, or is expected to burn to, another agency's boundary, strong consideration should be given to acquiring multiple agency administrator signatures and approvals on all documentation concerning management of the incident.

D2-W BULL CANYON/SKULL CREEK WSAS

- *73,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - PJ Woodland, Sagebrush. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - none

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to three wilderness study areas. No motorized vehicle use within the WSAs. Limit surface disturbance from all fire fighting activities to minimum necessary to protect life and property. Rehabilitate all disturbance in accordance with interim policy (handbook H-8550-1).

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.

   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. MIST IN WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

D3-W CITADEL/GRAY HILLS

- *80,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, PJ Woodland, Sagebrush, Douglas Fir. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns within the mountain shrub type to achieve a younger age class of shrubs for improved big game habitats.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to the Black Mountain and Windy Gulch WSAs. No motorized vehicle use within the WSAs. Limit surface disturbance from all fire fighting activities to a minimum necessary to protect life or property. Rehabilitate all disturbance in accordance with interim policy (handbook H-8550-1).

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.
   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. MIST in Wilderness Study Areas

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

D4-W LITTLE HILLS

- *133,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, PJ Woodland, Big Sagebrush, Douglas Fir. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments on the mountain shrub type to achieve age and structural diversity.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Protect communications sites on Kendall Peak and Meeker to Cb tract 345 kv powerline when threatened by public land fires.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction, and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Dudley Bluffs and Deer Gulch ACECs.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.

   PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):
   1. Kendall Peak Communications Site
   2. Meeker to CB Tract 345 kv Powerline

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - 200-500 acres FY 2007

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –

4. MONITORING –

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Unless a current agreement with the private landowner for fire use is in place, a suppression oriented response will occur for fires within 1 mile of private land where continuous heavy fuel is a factor, and within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuels.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

D5-W CATHEDRAL BLUFFS/ROAN PLATEAU

- *455,000 acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Mountain Shrub, PJ Woodland, Big Sagebrush, Douglas Fir. Promote a vegetation mosaic representing natural distributions of plant communities of varying successional stages.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Manage (using AMR) naturally ignited fires throughout the unit to promote a vegetation mosaic. Conduct prescribed burns or other vegetation treatments on mountain shrub and sagebrush type to achieve age and structural diversity.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Protect communications sites on Cathedral Bluffs when threatened by public land fires.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - No mechanized line construction due to the Oil Spring Mountain WSA. No motorized vehicle use within the WSA. No mechanized line construction and limit retardant use due to high potential of rare plants, remnant plant associations, and fragile soils. Limit surface use of barren lands in hand line construction and access of fire fighting equipment, and limit motorized equipment use to existing roads or trails due to high potential of rare plants. No motorized equipment off designated roads and no retardant use in the Deer Gulch and South Cathedral Bluffs ACECs; no retardant use in riparian systems in East Douglas Creek ACEC.

5. AMR STRATEGY - A FULL RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE IS AVAILABLE WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FIRE USE WHEN PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS ARE MET. FIRE DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR FIRE USE WILL RECEIVE A RANGE OF APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONS WITH AN EMPHSIS ON A PERIMETER CONTROL STRATEGY.

PROTECTION PRIORITIES (MITIGATION OR SUPPRESSION):

1. Communications Sites
2. Riparian Systems

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

1. PRESCRIPTIVE PARAMETERS:
   Full Suppression within 1 mile of improvements or private land where continuous heavy full is a factor, within ¼ mile with discontinuous sparse fuel.
   - RAWS Data; Hunter, Pinto, Ernie

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES KREMMLING BLM RESOURCE AREA

KREMMLING RESOURCE AREA

The Following Statements Apply to the Entire Planning Area

As called for in the national firefighting standards, the emphasis will be on using minimum impact tactics whenever possible. While fires in A and B category areas may require more aggressive suppression tactics, the emphasis will still be on limited impacts. There is a national emphasis to reduce negative affects from suppression actions.

In general, there will be no aerial fire retardant drops in streams and waterways. Aerial application of retardant should be avoided within 300 feet of a waterway. Fire managers should reference "Guidelines for Aerial Application of Fire Retardant and Foams in Aquatic Environments".

Fire Managers will keep records of water depletions in the Upper Platte and Colorado River Systems on wildland fire operations and submit the usage estimates to the Wildlife Biologist at the Field Office or the Colorado State Office of the BLM.

The BLM will work in cooperation with authorization holders to reduce hazardous fuels that could pose a threat to privately owned surface structures or improvements on public lands. These actions will analyzed in a separate environmental document. In addition the BLM will take appropriate suppression action on all wildland fires that pose a threat to these facilities or structures. However, the BLM will not be held liable for damages to these facilities and structures as a result of wildland fire when suppression actions are being attempted.

Physical fire suppression impacts will be assessed for rehabilitation needs before release of suppression resources necessary to complete the rehabilitation. All burned areas will be evaluated to determine whether fire rehabilitation is needed. This evaluation would include the following three factors:

1) Risk to life or private property - will these resources be threatened if rehabilitation practices are not implemented.

2) Is the area prone to non-native or unacceptable vegetative species, e.g., exotic annual grasses or noxious weeds, or if the species will not meet Land Use Plan Objectives.

3) Will desirable vegetation re-establish itself in sufficient quantities to stabilize soil and prevent on- or off-site soil erosion problems.

For all escaped wildland fires, if the rehabilitation evaluation indicates problems with criteria, an Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan (EFRP) will be prepared. This plan would be in accordance with the Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook and Kremmling Resource Area RMP. Following approval of the EFRP, the area would be rehabilitated as detailed in the plan.

Emergency rehabilitation plans will address all critical resources, such as cultural, air, water, and soil, threatened or endangered species, and specifically identify how these resources will be addressed in the rehabilitation of the area if appropriate. Reclamation and rehabilitation activities could begin before the end of suppression activities. As unknown cultural sites or threatened or endangered species are identified, they will be evaluated and included in the appropriate category.

In addition to rehabilitation, areas that have been burned will also be evaluated to determine if they need to be rested from activities including livestock grazing, recreation or ground disturbing activities to allow regeneration. Each area will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The standard rest period for post-fire grazing management will be 2 growing seasons.

The Agency will notify all authorization holders and adjacent landowners of the intent to conduct prescribed burns, prior to the initiation of prescribed fire activities. This fire management plan does not specifically address the use of prescribed fire or fire use. Those activities will initiated and evaluated on a case by case basis in coordination with resource objects, other federal agencies and county-wide fire management plans.

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-K	Sagebrush	High	No	Low	N/A	Moderate
B2-K	Lodgepole Pine	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B3-K	Pinon-Juniper	High	No	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
B4-K	Troublesome Wilderness Study Area & Platte River WSA	High	No	Low	N/A	Low

KB-1. SAGEBRUSH

- *Total acres 889,738; of which 259,353 acres BLM administered*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - This area consists of sagebrush/grasslands with rare instances of intermittent timber found in the higher elevations.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - The primary objective is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect sage grouse, deer, and pronghorn winter range by maintaining and improving browse conditions.
   - Provide some form of protection for oil and gas sites and associated facilities.
   - Provide protection for threatened and endangered plant species and areas with sensitive soils.
   - Provide Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's) at Ammonite Site and North Park Phacelia Sites.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, no more than 5% (appr. 13,000 ac.) of the BLM administered land in this polygon should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS -Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types. No mechanized equipment within ACEC boundaries or the sensitive soil areas between Blue River east to Barger Gulch. Use of mechanized equipment would be avoided in habitats which support federal listed endangered or threatened species including Osterhout milkvetch (*Astragalus osterhoutii*), Penland penstemon (*Penstemon penlandii*) , and North Park phacelia (*Phacelia formosula).* Also, use of Chemical fire retardants would be avoided in any habitat occupied by *Osterhout milkvetch, Penland penstemon* or North Park phacelia. These constraints would be waived when mechanized equipment or use of retardant is necessary to assure fire fighter safety.

5. AMR STRATEGY – DIRECT CONTROL.

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year using mechanical chemical treatments, or prescribed burning to enhance forage and other attributes of wildlife habitat. These projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis using a separate environmental document.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year possibly in conjunction with the resource fuels projects approximately 100 acres to break up fuel continuity. Use native seed for site rehabilitation where possible and necessary. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific environmental document.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - None.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

KB-2. LODGEPOLE PINE

- *Total acres 378,413; of which 91,464 ac. are BLM administered*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Lodgepole Pine stands interspersed with spruce/fir and aspen.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Although, the KreFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect stands from large scale fire by sound forest management and fuels reduction practices designed to create mosaics that would disrupt the continuity of crown and ground fuels.
   - Protect stands from bug infestations through best mgnt. practices and fuels reduction projects.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, less than 10% (appr. 9000ac.) of BLM managed lands should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types. Use of heavy equipment such as bulldozers would be avoided in areas identified as potential habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis)* where new road or trail construction would be an end result of equipment use. Use of heavy equipment and chemical retardant in any wet areas including ponds, springs, seeps, which occur in the lodgepole vegetative type would be avoided. These wet areas are potential habitat for boreal toads and should be protected from suppression activities to the extent possible. These constraints would be waived if heavy equipment or use of chemical retardants are necessary to assure fire fighter safety. In this case, post fire management rehabilitation would rehabilitate new roads or trails constructed and/or other impacts to threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species as a result of fire suppression activities and rehabilitate to pre-fire conditions, to the extent possible.

5. AMR STRATEGY – DIRECT OR PERIMETER CONTROL

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year using mechanical chemical treatments, or prescribed burning to enhance forage and other attributes of wildlife habitat. These projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis using a separate environmental document.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - One to two projects per year possibly in conjunction with the resource fuels projects approximately 150 acres to break up fuel continuity. Use native species for site rehabilitation where possible and necessary. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific environmental document.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - No projects planned at this time. Projects may be considered by a site-specific environmental document.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource mgt. objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

KB-3. PINYON-JUNIPER

- *Total acres 52,952; of which 24,257ac. are BLM administered*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Generally, an overstory of pinyon/juniper interspersed at times with douglas fir, aspen, and small areas of ponderosa pine.

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Although, the KreFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Protect critical winter range for deer and elk.
   - Provide protection for cultural sites (Yarmony Pit House).
   - Provide protection for developed recreation sites and trails on or adjacent to Public Lands (Pump House, Radium, Rancho-Del-Rio, and State Bridge).
   - Protect winter habitat for bald eagles along the Colorado River.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - Optimally, less than 10% (appr.2400ac.) of BLM managed lands should be burned or regenerated by wildland fire in the next 10 years. If this threshold is approached this plan should be reviewed for effectiveness.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Full suppression but, restrict heavy equipment use to slopes <40%. Limit, as much as possible, ground disturbance in sensitive soil types and near known cultural sites. Avoid use of mechanized equipment near known cultural sites or developed recreation areas unless necessary to assure firefighter safety. Avoid removal of large spruce, fir or cottonwood trees along the Colorado River during suppression activities unless identified as a safety hazard.

5. AMR STRATEGY – DIRECT OR PERIMETER CONTROL

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - Treat 1,000 acres over the next decade using mechanical, chemical treatments, or prescribed burning to enhance forage and other attributes of wildlife habitat. These treatments may be in conjunction with fuels reduction treatments to protect against large scale disturbance from fire. These projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis using a separate environmental document. .

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - 1200 acres over the next decade in conjunction with the Resource Fuels treatments above to protect areas from large scale disturbance from fire and to protect property. Use native species for site rehabilitation where possible and necessary. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific environmental document.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - One or two projects every other year (50 ac.), mechanical, chemical or prescribed burning, to protect developments, critical habitat and cultural sites.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

KB-4. TROUBLESOME WILDERNESS STUDY AREA & PLATTE RIVER WSA

- *Total acres 8,687; of which 8087ac. are administered by BLM*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION - Primarily, lodgepole pine timber type which bounds the Routt National Forest .

   FIRE REGIME: 5
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE - Although, the KreFO staff recognizes that fire plays a natural role as part of the ecosystem, the primary objective, at this time, is to protect private land interest that border public lands and adjacent USFS Lands. Additional objectives include:
   - Provide some form of protection for private inholdings and structures within WSA.
   - Provide protection of wilderness characteristic in all suppression and prescribed fire operations. Follow H-8550-1 Interim Management Policy For Lands Under Wilderness Review (App. C, p.C-1).
   - Emphasize use of Minimum Impact Tactics (see definitions App. B, p.B2) on suppression actions where fire is not threatening private land.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS - None.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS - Avoid suppression activities that would unnecessarily impare the areas suitability for preservation as wilderness. Use equipment and tactics designed to minimize impacts to wilderness characteristics. The use of mechanical and earthmoving equipment may be authorized by the agency administrator to meet firefighter safety, protect life and property and minimize suppression impacts to the land. Use of heavy equipment such as bulldozers would be avoided in areas identified as potential habitat for Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis)* where new road or trail construction would be an end result of equipment use. Use of heavy equipment and chemical retardant in any wet areas including ponds, springs, seeps, which occur in the lodgepole vegetative type would be avoided. These wet areas are potential habitat for boreal toads and should be protected from suppression activities to the extent possible. These constraints would be waived if heavy equipment or use of chemical retardants is necessary to assure fire fighter safety. In this case, post fire management rehabilitation would rehabilitate new roads or trails constructed and/or other impacts to threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species and suitability of the area for preservation as wilderness as a result of fire suppression activities and rehabilitate to pre-fire conditions, to the extent possible.

5. AMR STRATEGY – DIRECT OR PERIMETER CONTROL

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS - none planned at this time. .

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - None at this time. Other fuel treatments in these areas may be considered as needed by a site-specific plan. Use native species for post-treatment activities.

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION - One or two projects every 5 years (50 ac.), mechanical, chemical, or prescribed burning, to protect the area's suitability for preservation as Wilderness and/or private property interface.

4. MONITORING - Fuels treatments and wildfires will be evaluated each year following the fire season to ensure that resource management objectives and constraints have been met or to determine if those objectives and constraints need to be modified. Check yearly for hazardous fuel buildup near critical boundaries.

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

PRIORITY RANKING AMONG FMU IN ARAPAHO NWR AND DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

Category	FMU	Suppression	WFU	Fuels Treatment	ESR	Community Assistance/ Protection
B1-A	Arapaho NWR	High	No	Low	N/A	Low
DINO	Dinosaur NP	Low	Yes	Moderate	N/A	Moderate

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TABLES ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

B1-A. ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- 24,800 acres
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge lies along the Illinois River beginning 1 mile south of Walden, Colorado to approximately 14 miles South on Hwy 125.

Suppression	**High**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Low**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Low**

FIRE MANGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITIONS: Arapaho NWR is characterized by 14, 600 acres of upland sage brush, 6,900 acres of willow riparian area, 2,425 acres of wet meadow, and 875 surface acres of wetland impoundments. Additionally, the 760 acre Pole Mountain Unit of Arapaho NWR is isolated from the main Refuge, and is located 9 miles south- west of the Arapaho NWR proper. Pole mountain is characterized by aspen, mixed conifer and sage brush habitat types. The entire Refuge is managed to provide high quality wildlife habitat.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The Arapaho NWR is managed to provide high quality wildlife habitats for the diversity of wildlife species found in this high mountain valley. Wildland fire objectives are to suppress wildland fire throughout the Refuge. Additional Objectives include:
   - Suppress wildland fire with minimum resource damage.
   - Utilize minimum impact management actions (MIMA) where feasible and appropriate.
   - (A1-A) Inholding, Burr Ranch
   - (A2-A) Inholding, Anderson Ranch
   - (A3-A) Inholdings, Burr and Stephens pasture.
   - (A4-A) Refuge Structures: Headquarters buildings and Residence, Case Ranch Barn, Hampton Ranch Barn, Soap Creek Residence, Hatchery Structures, numerous informational signs, kiosks and boardwalk on the Refuge.
   - (A5-A) Endangered species: North Park Phacelia, desirable to suppress fire, however, suppression activities could damage resource.
   - Consider heritage Resources during suppression activities.
   - Prevent spread of noxious weeds, including yellow toadflax and Canada thistle.

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Suppression of wildfire is a standard operating procedures within B polygons. Suppression constraints and management objectives will be considered during all suppression actions.

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS/CONSIDERATIONS: Illinois River riparian area and meadows are managed wet, therefore heavy equipment access is limited. Minimize retardant use within 300 feet of Illinois River. Dependable water source for dipping is available from Mcfarline Reservoir located 16 miles south of Walden Colorado. Pumping from wetlands/ditches/impoundments is acceptable, however, vehicle/equipment access to these wet sites may be limited due to wet conditions. Fires threatening or located on private land inholdings, contact Jackson County Sheriff at 970-723-4242.

5. AMR STRATEGY – DIRECT OR PERIMETER CONTROL

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS –
2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS -
3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION –
4. MONITORING –
5. ESR -

WILDLAND FIRE USE: No

RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES – DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

- *82,127 Acres*
- *Communities At Risk:*

Geographic Narrative: This is the designated area encompassed in Dinosaur National Monument. Those lands within Colorado are covered by this plan.

Suppression	**Low**
Prescribed Fire / Non Fire Fuel Treatments	**Moderate**
Community Assistance / Protection	**Moderate**

FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

1. VEGETATION DESCRIPTION AND DESIRED CONDITION: The interior of the monument is predominantly a mix of pinyon/juniper woodlands, sagebrush, grasslands and other shrub communities. The desire is to create a mosaic of vegetative age classes.

   FIRE REGIME: 4
   CONDITION CLASS: 2

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The objective is to encourage fire to promote mosaic age classes in all plant communities

3. RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS: Evaluate if fire is desired in grazing allotments based on current and projected AUM's

4. SUPPRESSION CONSTRAINTS: MIST standards will be utilized whenever fire fighter safety allows. Consult with adjoining landowners to see if fire(s) is allowed to cross the monument boundary onto private land. When practical, implement Best Management Practices for invasive weed prevention.

5. AMR STRATEGY – DIRECT, PERIMETER OR PRESCRIPTIVE CONTROL

PLANNED ACTIONS:

1. RESOURCE FUELS TREATMENTS – Contact Dinosaur National Monument Fire Management Staff.

2. HAZARD FUELS TREATMENTS - Remove vegetation around historic structures and park infrastructure

3. SUPPRESSION/PRESUPPRESSION – Any fire that starts within ¼ mile of state or private land, campgrounds or historic sites will receive a suppression oriented response. Active fires that threaten to burn within ¼ mile of state or private land, campgrounds or historic sites will be suppressed, contained or spread will be limited to reduce the likelihood of them burning across the Monument boundary. Adjoining and federal agencies will be consulted for appropriate response on any fire that starts or threatens to burn within ¼ mile of the Monument boundary.

4. MONITORING – Fuels treatments, both natural and planned will be evaluated per NPS monitoring standards

5. ESR –

WILDLAND FIRE USE: Yes

Fires considered for wildland fire use may need to be coordinated with Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge, Little Snake Resource Area and/or White River Resource Area. If a fire starts within 2 miles, or is expected to burn to, another agency's boundary, strong consideration should be given to acquiring multiple agency administrator signatures and approvals on all documentation concerning management of the incident.